

# WALDO ACCUSED AGAIN BY HAYES

## Demoted Inspector Says He Thinks Stenographer Misquotes Him.

### HINTS AT ALTERATION

#### Cross-Examination Fails to Shake Claim That Raids Were Stopped.

#### ON GRILL THREE HOURS

#### Adjournment Till Tuesday Finds Accused Officer Still on the Stand.

When the police trial of Cornelius G. Hayes, demoted on August 16 from the rank of inspector to that of captain and suspended on charges of having made a false statement, was resumed at Police Headquarters at 10:10 o'clock yesterday he took the witness chair to be cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley on his testimony of the previous day that Commissioner Waldo had ordered him not to raid disorderly houses in the Tenderloin unless specifically ordered to do so. Hayes was in the chair until adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The opinion was freely expressed after adjournment that Hayes had succeeded in making his testimony of the day before "stand up." Mr. Farley, however, was quoted as expressing the belief that police reports, which he had read into the record, would contradict Hayes, at least to the extent of disproving his testimony concerning the falling off of raids after he had been ordered by Mr. Waldo, as Hayes says, to "keep hands off."

Makes Good Impression.

Hayes again seemed to make an excellent impression, to judge by the congratulations he received after the adjournment until Tuesday had been announced by Trial Commissioner Douglas I. McKay. The big policeman swung easily about in a revolving chair throughout his cross-examination and gave his answers with deliberation. His practice of answering directly and without first seeking his counsel's eye, his method of looking calmly off through his glasses at other times until he had satisfied himself as to the wording of his answer, and his readiness of reply whether the answer concerned conversations with the Commissioner before witnesses or with the Commissioner alone—these and other characteristics caused favorable comment.

First Deputy Commissioner McKay was the only member of the department ranking an inspector in attendance until the last few minutes, when Fourth Deputy Commissioner Dillon came into the trial room. With Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley at the prosecution's desk was Loyal Leale, also of the Corporation Counsel's office.

### Inspectors Await Call.

Assisting Hayes's counsel, Thomas D. Thacher, was Reeve Schley, inspectors Titus, Cahalane and Lahey, Capt. Day and Lieut. Costigan of the strong arm squad had front seats in expectation of being called as witnesses.

There was a strengthening of the popular belief that in case the decision of Trial Commissioner McKay is against Hayes his counsel are confident that the Appellate Division will reinstate Hayes. The reasons advanced for this confidence are that the brief reinstatement of Hayes last Thursday, wiped out the charges against him and that inasmuch as the trial commissioner has been subpoenaed by Hayes as a witness and is rendering a decision, he will be compelled to pass upon his own testimony. The Appellate Division will reverse any adverse decision resulting from the police trial.

Mr. Thacher early in the session attempted to read into the evidence the commissioner's order of Thursday, by which Hayes was reinstated for an hour so that he might reply effectively to a list of questions concerning what he had said to District Attorney Whitman. The order of reinstatement was ruled out by Mr. McKay, however, for the reason that the commissioner hadn't ordered Hayes to be reinstated until after the charges had been made.

Concedes Reinstatement.

Mr. Thacher's efforts along these lines, however, were not wholly unrewarded. Hayes's counsel at least obtained an acknowledgment that "the Department conceded" Hayes temporarily had been reinstated.

Hayes made one statement which clearly indicated he believed that what he said during the conversation with the Commissioner which resulted in his demotion either was incorrectly transcribed by Mr. Waldo's stenographer or that the transcription has been changed to his disadvantage.

"Have you any recollection," began Mr. Farley as he picked up the typewritten transcription of the conversation as recorded by Mr. Waldo's stenographer, "of the exact words alleged to have occurred between yourself and Commissioner Waldo on August 15 as follows: 'Your directions to me were that you did not want them (Hayes's men) to go into disorderly houses—that you really did not want me to get evidence. Is that false?'"

"I can't recall everything I said in the Commissioner's office," he said, "but I don't believe that is a correct report of what I said."

Mr. Farley with equal calmness laid the transcript upon the table and without

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# NATHAN ALLEN PAYS \$100,000.

## Settles Civil Suit Caused by Smuggling for Mrs. Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The last chapter in the case of Nathan Allen, the Wisconsin lumberman who with Mrs. H. D. Jenkins was arrested in New York in 1909 for trying to smuggle jewels and goods from Europe was written to-day. The Treasury Department accepted \$100,000 as a compromise of his civil liability.

The case arose out of an attempt on the part of Allen to bring in without payment of duty about \$100,000 worth of jewelry. The goods were seized and suit for forfeiture was begun. This action is now satisfied by the acceptance of the \$100,000.

Criminal suit was brought against Allen and he had to pay a fine of \$12,000.

The customs authorities were not aware that the jewels and goods had been smuggled into the port of New York until they got wind of the fact that Mrs. Jenkins, being in need of money, had tried to dispose of a collection of gems said to be worth \$300,000.

Collector Lueb detailed Deputy Surveyor Parr to the task of finding out how they got into this country. Parr got a confession from the woman and the Federal Grand Jury found indictments against Allen and John R. Collins, a wealthy promoter of Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Jenkins had previously broken off her relations with Allen. At the same time it was reported that burglars had entered her home in the Lorraine and made off with a large number of gems of great value. Some of these were recovered and more came back after Mrs. Jenkins had offered a reward of \$2,000.

Mrs. Jenkins confessed that she was a friend of Collins when she first became acquainted with Allen. They went abroad with a woman friend of Collins, she said, and lived in luxury at the expense of Allen. She declared that when she returned to America, Allen bought her the jewelry and several thousand dollars worth of hats and gowns.

She asserted Allen told her it was the easiest thing in the world to smuggle goods into this country, and the jewels were placed in Collins's trunk. Allen got into communication with a New York banker, she said, and as a result the trunk passed through the hands of the customs inspectors without anything happening.

# TESTS UPHOLD CASE MAST.

## Naval Officers Point to Heavy Fire Required to Destroy It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Far from pronouncing the doom of the case mast of the American battleships, the recent firing tests in Chesapeake Bay are regarded by naval officers as demonstrating its efficiency convincingly.

Sixteen 12 inch explosive shells were fired at the experimental case mast erected on the hull of the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas, in Chesapeake Bay. Thirteen were hits, and the last hit toppled the mast into the water.

Naval officers assert that the masts of a ship in action never would be subjected to such a fire. Further, they say, two or three well directed shots at one of the old time cylindrical masts would bring it down. Therefore the recent tests prove conclusively that the case mast can withstand at least six or eight times the firing the old mast can endure.

In the face of these conclusions there is little probability of any recommendation for the abolition of the case mast.

# MAY TAKE CASE FROM PUTNAM.

## Government Critical of Ruling in Shoe Machinery Suit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It was learned to-day that the Government contemplates removing the case from Judge Putnam at Boston, the anti-trust prosecution instituted against the United States Machinery Company. Such action is under consideration, it is said, because of the ruling of Judge Putnam that hearing in the United States case should be held in private. There is no law prohibiting secret hearings of the kind, but it is charged that the Putnam ruling is unprecedented.

Representative Norris, the Nebraska Progressive, said to-day that he will introduce a bill in Congress next winter prohibiting the issuance of rulings such as that made by Judge Putnam.

"I was surprised to find upon examination," said Mr. Norris to-day, "that there is no statute prohibiting secret court hearings. There certainly ought to be. In the shoe machinery case I believe the Department of Justice has ample reason to invoke the provision of filing an affidavit for its removal from a prejudicial court. The judge was doing his best to protect the defendant. There are blessed remarks all through the court's record and opinion. The issuance of an order for a secret hearing was without precedent."

# BOY TRIED TO STEAL \$2,500.

## Caught Reaching Hand Through Bank Cashier's Case, but Is Let Go.

A boy about 14 years old entered the Manufacturers National Bank, Broadway and Berry street, Williamsburg, just before noon yesterday and asked the paying teller for a printed financial statement of the bank. An official turned to comply with the request he looked through the mirror in his case in time to see the boy's hand reach through the wicker work toward a package of greenbacks amounting to \$2,500.

As the teller turned to seize the boy the latter withdrew the hand and ran out of the building. He was pursued all through the court's record and opinion. The issuance of an order for a secret hearing was without precedent."

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# U. S. SENDS MORE TROOPS TO THE MEXICAN BORDER

## Two Additional Cavalry Regiments Will Arrive There in Few Days.

### SITUATION MORE SERIOUS

#### Rebels Crossing Line to Loot and Endangering Lives of American Residents.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 7.—President Taft to-day authorized the War Department to send two additional regiments of cavalry to the Mexican border. One will go from Fort Riley, Kansas, and the other from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. They will enchain at once, so as to reach the border within two or three days. As soon as the President landed from the Mayflower to-day he received alarming despatches from the State and War departments. Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, informed the President that the two additional regiments of cavalry should be sent into Texas without delay, and Mr. Taft promptly approved the plan of the War Department in transferring the additional troops to the border.

According to information forwarded to the President by the State and War departments the situation in Mexico is most serious. When he was in Washington on Wednesday it is understood he had a conference with Senator Manuel Calero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, at which Mr. Taft is said to have made plain to the Ambassador that the Government is dissatisfied with the internal condition in Mexico and that the Madero Government must take more drastic steps to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners in Mexico. Mr. Taft is opposed to intervention, except as a last resort. It is admitted, however, that conditions in Mexico have been becoming worse in the last few weeks, and that the Madero Government is unable to check the attacks on Americans and foreigners. Some action will have to be taken to furnish adequate protection. Mr. Taft has informed members of the House and Senate repeatedly that he will take no action looking toward intervention without calling a special session of Congress to authorize him to deal with the situation.

So far conditions of anarchy in Mexico have not been sufficiently grave to warrant such action. If, however, the Madero Government is unwilling or unable to furnish the proper protection for the lives and property of Americans and foreigners in Mexico the United States probably will be compelled to intervene. Under the Monroe Doctrine this Government would oppose intervention by a foreign government, and for this reason the duty of requiring the Mexican Government to furnish proper protection falls upon the United States. Great Britain and Germany have extensive interests in Mexico, and these Governments look to the United States to take the initiative in intervening in Mexico if such action becomes necessary. So far as is known there is no diplomatic pressure has been applied by either of these Governments upon the State Department to compel the United States to intervene in Mexican affairs. The President, however, is aware of their views and is obliged to consider the interests of Great Britain and Germany as well as those of the United States in dealing with the situation in Mexico.

The pending Presidential campaign furnishes another complexity. The President is well aware that he will be accused of stirring up a foreign war to further his political campaign for reelection. He is determined to keep a special session of Congress to consider the possibility of intervening in Mexican affairs. Mr. Taft, however, will not let this phase of the problem deter him from calling a special session in case he decides that such action is necessary to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The State and War Department to-day told of the advance of United States troops and bands of rebels. In one engagement between a raiding party and a squad of cavalry one rebel was shot through the back as his party was fleeing toward the border, and another, whose horse was shot under him, was captured. The raiders who were slain or captured, he and his companions had been ordered across the line by Gen. Salazar, a round up some cattle. An instance of a cowboy patrol being fired on by a band of rebel raiders was also reported.

The President has granted permission to the Treasury Department for the sending of 500 arms, rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition to the Americans at Cananea and other nearby mining towns menaced by the rebels.

# FRENCH ADVISER FOR MEXICO?

## Report That Henri Rochette Will Reorganize Madero's Finances.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—L'Opinion states that "Mexico has decided to invite a French financier to reorganize her finances. The choice has fallen upon a man who has been made prominent by lawsuits. The special Mexican envoy watched the appeals of this banker until the final one, which he lost, but the defense put forward was so clever that the envoy became enthusiastic and opened negotiations with this financier for the rehabilitation of Mexico's financial affairs. The banker accepted and will sail for New York soon. His lawyers are now making efforts to obtain a postponement of his impending imprisonment for two years and the payment of a fine of \$600 for fraud in certain promotions. It is hoped that Mexico will obtain his acquittal through diplomatic channels."

The financier referred to is Henri Rochette, the company promoter, who sought the prosecutor for two years over the legality of his operations. The names of Georges Clemenceau, a former Premier, and M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, were brought into the "affaire Rochette" at one time and the matter was regarded as a big scandal.

# 12 ARRESTS IN DEATH PLOT.

## Ten Women and Two Men Held at West Hammond, Ind.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 7.—Twelve persons, two dive keepers and ten women, were placed under arrest to-day on various charges in connection with the anti-vice crusade that was organized by Miss Virginia Brooks, and which led to revelations regarding five or six murders.

Miss Brooks's house is being guarded and her friends fear for her life. After the arrests were made, a mob surrounded the jail to liberate the prisoners but was deterred by pistols in the hands of deputy sheriffs, who had orders to shoot the first man who offered violence.

The two men under arrest are Henry Foss, proprietor of the resort in which John Messamer met his death, and Con Moore, proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, a resort. Both men are charged with violation of the Mann anti-white slave act.

The women are held on subpoenas charging them with knowing of violations of the Mann act.

Moore is a political leader in the city.

# WOMAN HOOKS HUGE SWORDFISH.

## It Took 4 Hours to Land the 240 Pound Deep Sea Fighter.

AVON, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. P. S. O'Mara, of San Lake City, hooked a swordfish weighing 240 pounds on light tackle to-day. She landed her catch after a fight of four hours.

# PORCH FALLS AT BIG WEDDING.

## Twenty Hurt in Crash at Stewart-Fell Nuptials.

RAY HEAD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The wedding of Mrs. Ethel Abercrombie Fell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Abercrombie of Philadelphia, and John A. Stewart of New York to-day was marred by an accident in which fifty persons were thrown a distance of ten feet to the ground, then the broad front piazza of the Abercrombie country home here collapsed.

A score of those who were caught in the accident suffered injuries, but no one was fatally hurt.

The porch fell just after the Rev. Norman M. Thomas had performed the marriage and the friends of the couple were pressing forward to offer their congratulations. It was on the ocean front side of the cottage and was built about ten feet above the ground.

Men and women fell among the splintered wood and masonry and many just escaped death, some being completely buried beneath the tumbling debris.

Those who escaped hastened to extricate the ones caught under the wreckage. The bodies of the women were torn. Many were badly bruised about the body.

Mrs. John Longacre was carried from the mass of wreckage with a badly cut head, and it was feared at first that Miss Orme had been killed. She was carried to the home of a neighbor, where it was found that she had fallen from the pain of a broken knee.

The bride and bridegroom went to the front lawn, where they received their friends. Instead of on the porch as had previously been planned, the wedding was performed in the presence of about 250 guests.

Mrs. I. A. Doughton, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor, and Miss Reynolds of New York acted as the best woman. Miss Eleanor Coleman and Miss Mary Coleman, nieces of the bride, were the flower girls, and Robert G. Fell, Mrs. Stewart's son, served as a page.

Arthur I. Meigs of Philadelphia, Francis G. Stewart and William Baylis of New York and Edward D. Townsend of Washington were the ushers.

# MACVEAGH AND NAGEL CLASH.

## Subject of Choosing Certain Customs Ports Causes Difference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh's reorganization plans which provide for the elimination of a number of ports of entry and customs collectors in places where the collection of customs was maintained at a large expense, though yielding the Government only a notoriously small amount of revenue.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain is now going over the list of those which Secretary MacVeagh proposed to abolish and striking from it all those which in his opinion will have to be retained in order to carry out the Federal shipping laws.

Congress gave the Secretary of the Treasury the right to abolish any of these offices that his department saw fit and ordered him to make a report at the next session.

# MINERS FIRE ON SOLDIERS.

## West Virginia Strikers Renew Fight After Comrade Is Slain.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 7.—Major James I. Pratt, in command of the militia headquarters at Paint Creek Junction, late to-night, reported to Charleston that there had been a renewal of hostilities near Oakley on Cabin Creek, where State Guard George Long shot and killed Samuel Altman, a miner, to-day.

According to the information conveyed to the militia base, the squad of troops in the vicinity of Oakley had been fired upon and another platoon was hurried to the scene of the conflict. The attacking forces are supposed to be miners, as the mine guards have been deported from the district.

The offenders who have attacked the militiamen have endangered themselves to the death penalty in the event of the militia's attack, which is expected in the district under martial law.

The United Mine Workers organization to-day appealed to Gov. Glasscock to extend the martial law district to include a portion of Fayette county. They charged that a company of mine guards had camped in Fayette county and are threatening the lives of the miners.

# KANSAS APPEALS TO TAFT.

## Stabbos Also Asks Other States for Aid to Save Horses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—President Taft was appealed to for the second time by Gov. Stubbins of Kansas to-day for assistance in putting down a strange disease that already has killed 5,000 horses, caused a loss of \$500,000, covered twenty-six counties and is spreading to cattle and chickens.

Colorado has announced a quarantine against Kansas horses. In some towns of the western parts of the State human beings are becoming panic stricken. All supplies of turpentine, sulphur, linseed oil and other medicines have been used in many towns and a request for wholesale lots were received to-day.

Gov. Stubbins sent 100 telegrams to Mayors of towns asking them to advise that horses be watered only from wells. A dozen agricultural departments of Western States were asked to help discover the cause of the malady.

The officers at the Fort Leavenworth army post ordered a quarantine against any animal leaving or entering the reservation. The post has nearly 2,000, the best of them in Kansas City. These will be kept here for safety.

Gov. Stubbins's telegram to the President, while an appeal for help, was bitter in its denunciation of the bureau of animal industry.

# LIFT DUTY ON CARS AND FLIERS.

## Officials Let Sportsmen Bring Goods Under Bond for Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Foreign goods who desire to bring into this country automobiles, aeroplanes, bicycles, airships, balloons, or motorcycles for racing purposes are given a new dispensation from the customs laws, according to the regulations promulgated by the Treasury Department to-day. They will be allowed to bring them in free of duty under bond, and the machines may be kept here for six months before being returned, providing that they are not used for exhibition or commercial purposes.

# FEICK, REPUTED RICH, DIED \$107,509 IN DEBT

## Widows and Orphans, Whose Funds He Handled, Among 300 Creditors.

### WIFE TO ASK INSOLVENCY

#### Report Filed on Estate of Newark Lawyer Killed in Auto Accident.

A report filed yesterday with Surrogate Shoemaker of Essex county, N. J., by Mrs. Bertha C. Feick as executrix of the estate of her husband, Charles A. Feick, a Newark lawyer, who was killed in an automobile accident near Albany a year ago, shows that Feick died insolvent instead of being wealthy, as was believed by his friends and business associates.

Feick was graduated from Yale University with President Taft in 1878. He was one of the leading German-Americans in Newark. So implicitly was he trusted that a large number of Germans gave their money into his keeping for investment. They are among the unprotected creditors.

The executrix's report sets forth that the total assets of the estate aggregate \$808,907.78 and the liabilities \$916,507.74, leaving a deficit of \$107,509.96. The list of liabilities includes 300 claims, many of them being held by widows and orphans whose money he had handled.

Mrs. Feick did not keep separate his attorney accounts from the money he invested for his clients, but banked everything with his personal funds in his own name. When the mortgages paid by instalments the payments were properly receipted and entered, and the money was reinvested for the benefit of the mortgagees, who continued to receive on the full amount of their liens, while the mortgages paid interest on the balance of the principal.

The executrix's report showed that Feick's real estate consisted of twelve parcels of the value of \$149,646.55. The personality was valued at \$50,351.23.

The largest claim against the estate is held by the Essex County National Bank. It amounts to \$62,255.20, and is secured by 120 shares of the Fidelity Trust Company stock, worth \$800 a share. The collateral is valued at \$14,744.49 in excess of the claim. The bank claims the amount due as a preference.

The Union National Bank has the next largest claim, \$51,999.99, secured in part by collateral. The Iron Bound Trust Company has a claim of \$38,651.58 for "moneys due on two notes secured by collateral and two notes discounted and endorsed," according to the report.

The Fidelity Trust Company has filed a claim of \$28,700, representing "loans secured by collateral."

The Security Building and Loan Association has a claim of \$21,537.71 for "moneys paid to decedent to be disbursed in connection with various mortgage loans and assigned to the claimant." The Iron Bound District Building and Loan Association has another for \$12,618.92 for "balance of mortgage moneys not paid to mortgagors."

William M. Morgan has filed a claim for \$88,918.81 for the estate of Josephine Fassbinder, for which William A. Smith, estate administrator, Joseph F. Unfield of 106 Orchard street, a manufacturer of gold chains, claims \$3,897.96 for "moneys on deposit for investment and collection of principal and interest on various mortgages."

Mrs. Feick claims \$40,500 for "money on deposit to be invested" and Adrienne C. Feick, a daughter, has a claim of \$1,233.37, which also was to be invested.

On September 27 Mrs. Feick will apply through counsel in the Orphans Court to have the estate declared insolvent. An order directing the sale of the real estate will then be made. The court will also determine the question of preferences.

# MEXICAN PLOTTERS EXECUTED.

## Ten Shot at Government Command—Zapata Threatens Capital.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—Serna, the chief of the local conspirators who were arrested here yesterday, and nine of his accomplices were taken to a nearby hacienda this morning and quietly shot in accordance with the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

Measure information from the State of Morelos indicates that the Zapatistas are very active. They were repulsed in an attack on Puente Ixtla, but are preparing to attack Jonacatepec.

Gen. Zapata, the rebel leader, has sent a letter to Mr. Wilson, the American Ambassador, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, advising him that he (Zapata) is on his way with all his forces to take Mexico city. He says that he will maintain order and protect foreigners and will only insist that President Madero and all his family get out.

The Ambassador communicated the letter to the Mexican Foreign Office. It is not thought that the threat is taken seriously.

Gen. Zapata has sent similar notifications to the capital several times during the last six months, but the attacks threatened never materialized.

# POPE LEO'S BODY TO BE MOVED.

## Will Be Taken to Lateral Basilica Secretly It Is Said.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Pope has determined that the body of Pope Leo XIII., which is still provisionally buried in St. Peter's, shall be removed within the year to a tomb in Lateral basilica, where the principal functions for the forthcoming Constantine celebration are to be held. Hence secret negotiations have been begun by the Pope's major-domo with the Italian police for the removal of the body.

The removal will take place quietly, and possibly unexpectedly, in the early morning.

# MRS. BELMONT'S CAR SEIZED.

## Newport Greaser Got Attachment, but Machine Was Released.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's business method of requiring all dealers to return to her with their bills a signed order for all goods charged is to be tested in court here. Mrs. Belmont's automobile has been attached by a grocer in an action on a book account amounting to about \$400, and the case has been set for a hearing in the District Court on September 30.

The grocer says that while he had the signed order for the goods involved he has mislaid it. He does not consider that this affects the legality of the bill and therefore on Friday caused an attachment to be placed upon the automobile. This has since been released by the filing of a bond for \$500 given by Mrs. Philip A. Clark.

# WIRELESS JOBS FOR WOMEN.

## Federal Officials Say They May Be Operators on Ships at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Women's applications for licenses as wireless operators on steamships at sea are to be acted upon on the same basis as those of men, according to the statement to-day of officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who denied that Miss Mabel Kelso was removed from her place as wireless operator on the steamship Mariposa in the Pacific on account of the Department's objection to women operators.

The regulations recently issued say plainly that women may hold these jobs.

# GIRL REPUDIATES MARRIAGE.

## Sues to Annul Wedding, Saying Cousin Tricked Her.

AUGUSTINE CROUZET, 19 years old, a nurse in the Italian Hospital, filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday on which Justice Delany appointed her father, Auguste Crouzet, her guardian ad litem to bring suit to annul her marriage to her first cousin, Leon Bernard of Pittsburgh.

Miss Crouzet said that on November 21 her cousin came here to visit her family, that he asked her to accompany him downtown and look her to the bureau of marriage licenses and then before an Alderman. She went through what she afterward learned was a marriage ceremony, she said.

She said she repudiated the marriage and left him at once.

# WOULDN'T BLACK HIS SHOES.

## Wife of New York Trade School Professor Sues for Divorce.

A suit for separation from Adam Neubeck, an instructor at the New York Trade School, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Anna Neubeck. The plaintiff alleges that almost from the time she married Neubeck in 1890 he has been "mean, snubbing and contemptuous" and that his conduct has grown worse from year to year.

She said he struck her and broke her nose because she walked through the apartment too noisily, and finally he demanded that she shine his shoes. Mrs. Neubeck said that when she remonstrated with him he jumped on the bed with his shoes and soiled the clothing, stating that he would give her more work to do any day.

# MRS. SZABO'S BODY WILL BE EXHUMED

## Orange County Prosecutor to Settle Cause of Woman's Death.

### Former Friends Will Be on Hand to Identify Corpse.

#### NEW WOMAN IN THE CASE

#### Young Miss Said to Have Given Important Evidence to Investigation.

The body of Mrs. Rose Menaschik Szabo will be disinterred.

An examination will be made to discover whether or not an agency other than drowning caused her death.

Persons who knew Mrs. Szabo while at the grave to make more positive identification of the body.

If the identification is made, it was intimated last night, the Orange county authorities will take a decisive step at once. The step will do away with the need for a Coroner's inquest and bring a committing magistrate into the case.

Application will be made to the New Jersey authorities by District Attorney Rogers of Orange County for permission to exhume the body as the woman was buried in New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, under the name of Rose Ritter, by Gibson.

A new witness, a woman, whose name is kept a secret, as well as evidence discovered over night by private detectives brought Mr. Rogers to the frame of mind where he thinks himself justified in taking the step, and his resolution was approved by acting District Attorney Wasservogel of New York, with whom the Orange county man had a long conference.

Wait on Orange County.

All action by the authorities of New York county will wait on the Orange county action, for the present at least. Before anything can be done in connection with the affidavit presented to have Gibson ousted as executor of Mrs. Szabo's estate legal proof must be forthcoming that Mrs. Petronella Menaschik, the mother, died in Vienna in 1910, and therefore the woman who appeared under that name was an impostor. This proof will be furnished, it is said, by a brother who is about to leave the Austrian capital for New York.

It had been announced that Mr. Rogers was to come down from Middletown to talk it over with Mr. Wasservogel, and Mr. Whitman's representative therefore gave up his Saturday half holiday for it. He thought that only Mr. Rogers would appear, but about 2 o'clock he was surprised to have not only Mr. Rogers, but Dr. Fritz Fischerauer, the Austrian Vice-Consul; Arpad A. Kremer, his counsel; Deputy Sheriff Willis C. Degraw of Orange county and two private detectives, and every one of them was carefully guarding the new woman in the case.

"Oh, it is a young woman named Alice Smith," said the detective.

"It's somebody from the consulate," explained another.

"As a matter of fact it is a theatrical manager from uptown," said Degraw with a grin.

Woman Refuses to Talk.

The young woman, whoever she might be, would not speak a word even after some one broke through the cordon of guards. She was pretty, self-possessed, well dressed and not more than 28 or 34 years of age.

Mr. Rogers, Dr. Fischerauer and Mr. Kremer went immediately into the office of Mr. Wasservogel. The young woman went into an office adjoining, where she sat alone. The detectives sat just outside the door.

Although plainly jubilant over the new witness not a person would tell anything about her or what she had to say. It developed a little later that she was a volunteer witness and had found the detectives rather than be found. She lives in New York.

Mr. Rogers had not talked to her when he reached the Criminal Courts Building and a little later had a talk. He returned to Mr. Wasservogel and the two went back into the room and talked with her. They came out and again returned. At that moment the county detectives who were getting ready to go home were directed to hang around a little while longer.

Dodging Tactics Used.

There were more talks, more conferences, and after an hour the young woman reappeared in company with a "process server" who got her on to an elevator, got off at the mezzanine floor, doubled back and then slipped her out of the building by a seldom used door.

Mr. Rogers and his companions appeared a little later.

"I am going to ask the New Jersey authorities for permission to exhume the body of Mrs. Szabo," said he. "I'll do this on Monday."

Mr. Rogers hesitated at the next question, which was why that was necessary since it was universally known the woman had drowned.

"I want to satisfy myself as to the cause of death," was the way he put the answer.

"Has anything developed that leads you to believe Mrs. Szabo did not die by drowning?" he was asked.

"I will not discuss that," Mr. Rogers, replied. "I want to hold an autopsy on that body. I want to see if there are any external marks of violence on the body or anything else."

No Need of Delay.

"You do not think it is now necessary to wait the arrival of witnesses who might

# STABBOS ASKS OTHER STATES FOR AID TO SAVE HORSES.

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Colorado has announced a quarantine against Kansas horses. In some towns of the western parts of the State human beings are becoming panic stricken. All supplies of turpentine, sulphur, linseed oil and other medicines have been used in many towns and a request for wholesale lots were received to-day.

Gov. Stubbins sent 100 telegrams to Mayors of towns asking them to advise that horses be watered only from wells. A dozen agricultural departments of Western States were asked to help discover the cause of the malady.

The officers at the Fort Leavenworth army post ordered a quarantine against any animal leaving or entering the reservation. The post has nearly 2,000, the best of them in Kansas City. These will be kept here for safety.

Gov. Stubbins's telegram to the President, while an appeal for help, was bitter in its denunciation of the bureau of animal industry.

# LIFT DUTY ON CARS AND FLIERS.

## Officials Let Sportsmen Bring Goods Under Bond for Six Months.

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# WOMAN HOOKS HUGE SWORDFISH.

## It Took 4 Hours to Land the 240 Pound Deep Sea Fighter.

AVON, Cal., Sept. 7.—Mrs. P. S. O'Mara, of San Lake City, hooked a swordfish weighing 240 pounds on light tackle to-day. She landed her catch after a fight of four hours.

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